NOT HIS FAULT THAT HE HAD GREAT ANCESTORS I do not come here to claim very much on account of the successry of our distinguished candidate for President. Here we depend more upon what the fellow himself is the ancestry of our distinguished candidate for President. Here we depend more upon what the fellow himself is than upon whatever his father may have been. (Laughter, and applause.) It is nothing against Geeral Harrison that he comes from good stock. I have more respect for him, having had such illustrious ancestors, and having lived up to their traditions, than I would have if he had pretty respectable parents and turned out badly. (Applause.)

Our Democratic friends have already served notice Our Democratic friends have already served notice on us that there are to lie no attacks about personal character this time. (Laughter.) We were told four years ago by a species of beings whom you have here, but who have not yet taken any root in Michigan—you call them Mugwumps (great hissing, hooting and groaning)—that the reason they voted for Grover Cleveland was because he was better than his party, and that there was something a cardidate that they did not like. This time about our candidate that they did not like. This time they admit taht our candidate is above criticism, ever oint of view, and yet they refuse to vote for him. I see Brother Curtis (hisses and grouns) and "The Times" (at the montion of these words there was a terburst of the wrath of the multitude, who sent up s chorus of derisive shouts and grouns that well nigh shook ding) both agree on that.

wonder are they going to vote the Democratic ticket this me on account of the personal purity of the candidate.

(Derisive laughter.)
FREE TRADE IS WHAT THEY REALLY WANT. Of course everybody now knows that their desire is to carry the Administration of this country into the hands of men who believe in free trade. We have been trying a good while to get this issue to the front. Some Democrats actually think they're going to carry Michigan.
(Scornful shouts.) We raised there last year thirty
million pounds of wool. Put that on the free list! Porty-We cut last year in Michigan over two million feet of lumber. Put that on the free list! We made in that State one-third of all the sait manufactured in the United States. Put that on the free list! Cut the tariff down

says Mr. Mills. Do all this and then carry

PROTECTION NOT SECTIONAL OR LOCAL. I believe in the protective tariff not because it benefits the State of Michigan, but because I believe in the great tie principle of building up every industry that can patriotic principle of building up every industry that can be built up in the United States. (Renewed cheering.) I would not alone protect the wool of Michigan, but the wool of California, of Oregon. (Cheers for Oregon.) Ah, what was the trouble in Oregon? They raised in that young State eighteen million pounds of wool last year, and every sheep in Oregon at the mention of Cleveland's name used to holler "Bah!" (Roars of laughter.) The Democrats don't claim Oregon. (Renewed laughter.) Every single industry should be protected. I would not neglect the flax of Iowa or of Minnesota. I would not neglect the rice of South Carolina. I would take care of the iron of the dozen different States that produce iron; and be able to say, in a word, of the products of all our States that they were protected, (cheering and loud applause) so that the price for the labor of our workmen should be high.

Why cannot we compete with Great Britain in manu facturing to-day? Simply because we pay nearly twice as much to our workingmen as they do (applouse), and we are proud of that fact, because we want our tollers to live are proud of that fact, because we want our tollers to live decently as becomes citizens of a free land. Workingmen are beginning to understand the question. Did you notice the ve'n the Democracy took at the ratification meeting last night? (Laughter.) Brother Carlisle and Brother Hill, before they heard from Oregon, were stanch free traders, but they changed their tune last night. They were just in agony lest somebody would charge the Democratic party with being in favor of free trade. There is no difference between a tariff for revenue only and absolute free trade, far as it affects the markets of this country. really a question of how much an honest citizen of this country shall get—is the compensation to be what we deem compatible with manhood or what England starves her tolling millions on? Why should I elaborate? I san't this next thing to a joilification meeting? (Great laugh-

PERSISTENT DEMOCRATIC LYING

During twenty-five years we have prospered as no Nation has ever prespered, and one reason why the Democrats are going to be beaten this time is because they have not told the truth about anything since they have been in power. (A voice: "You are a brick"—laughter.) They telling us that the wicked Republicans had piled up the surplus that was so enormous as to actually paralyze the business of the country—money which should be given all round among the people, if you please. (Laughter.) I heard one Democratic orator go so far as figure out the amount that each man would have to it. (Renewed laughter.) They have been in power are than three years, and there are sixty millions more

more than three years, and there are sixty millions more in the Treasury now than there was when the Republicans left. How is that for pilling up a surplus?

They charged us with stealing, and brought on some of the ablest secountants from this city to Washington, some of the sharpest Democrats, and ones who could add, you know. (Loud laughter.) When they got through with their work they found the enormous deficit of two cents. (Applause.) In fact, their investigation proved to the world that the affairs of our vestigation proved to the world that the affairs of or Nation were never so honestly administered-the financial offairs especially-than were those of the great Kepublic during the twenty-five years that the party of Abraham Lincoln was in power, (Great cheering and applause.) SHAM CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The next thing they told us was that they were going to have reform-Civil Service they called it-and the President came out in a long letter telling how he was going to run this Government of ours on business princi-ples. No man was to be removed except for incom-petency. You know they have removed already 40,000. got into power, but what I have met some old soldier who had been turned out of office to make room for a Democrat. I met a man the other day, He said, "I used to be the postmaster here." "Why," said I, "You are on crutches?" "Yes," he answered, "I had a little difficulty near Gettys-burg, and I left one of my legs down there." I asked him how it was that they removed him, and he sa'd: "I was the editor of a temperance paper in the town, and I had a notion that it would be the proper thing for me to do to support James G. Biaine." Applause and interruption with the campaign cry of 1884.) I said to him, "What kind of the campaign cry of 1884.) I said to him, "what kind of a man did they put in your place, the editor of a Democratic paper?" and he said they appointed a man who was serving his time in jail for having robbed an old soldier of his pension, and that they had to wait until the man had served his term before he could take his place. I will say this for the credit of the Administration, that they did not make a second change in that town. Go where I will I find old soldiers who have been turned out

I have a right to talk a little on this soldier business, because Cleveland (laughter) and myself belonged to the because Cleveland (laughter) and myself belonged to the same brigade. We were both veterans of the "home brigade." (Laughter and applause.) One reason why Mr. Cleveland is not to be elected is because there are half a million of these boys who went to the front and fought for this Nation. They don't exactly admire the manner in which he has treated the old soldier. I think they have some reason for this. They don't complain so much about his vetoing a bill, now and then, as the pension bill, but they do not like the manner in which he does it. He said something about a man who was in-jured by the horn of a saidle during a cavalry charge. He said it must be a fearful kind of weapon that some

Now, I would like to know what Mr. Cleveland or I know about what would hurt a man during a cavairy charge. We were not in a position to be able to speak about such. (A voice: "Ask Sherman" and cheers.) ft is the method that Cieveland has taken in these matters ts at shows that he lacks heart.

In a feeble effort to add respectability to the party,

they nominated a Democrat because they found one in the United States who used a pecket handkerchief. I have known of Mr. Thurman that he was in advance of his party in some way, but I never knew it was in that (Laughter and applause.) So little recognition given to those who fought for their country, that at St. Louis Convention they may just as well have tten in big black letters over the entrance "No liers need apply." So I went to the Chicago Convensoldiers need apply." sion to help to head the ticket with a soldier.

NOT AFRAID OF THE PAST.

Some one may say why have I referred to the past?

I may say that it is simply because I like to do it.
(Laughter.) I am proud to belong to a party that is not afraid of its past record. I don't blame the Democrats for consigning things to oblivion. I think if I was a Democrat I should like to do that. Now we go into this campaign with a united heart. I have not heard a Republican from Chleago to New-York but who has si the ticket is a good one, and that he will stand by it.

What did we do at Chicago 1 First, we took Harrison applause), out of a doubtful state. It is well known that in proportion to the people, there are more Democratic soldiers in Indiana than there are anywhere clee, and go where you will, you will find them saying. We have had enough of Grover Cleveland. As I said o had enough of Grover Cartesian. How is you, Indiana is going Republican. How is with New-York? You can always carry with the Republican party united. Let the the State with the Republican party united. Let the East lead the West, and you will win in November. I like the ticket not only because it has got a soldier on it, because it has got a good square business man on it.

If the Republican party is noted for anything, it is iness capacity. It was owing to this that the country was in such a flourishing condition when the Democrats got control of its affairs.

THE BUSINESS MEN WILL WAKE by I think the business men of this country are going to wake up. They are not going to adopt the principles of the St. Louis platform, and break down the business we have been so long in building up. We propose to keep this agitation until the men who stood by the Governthe war have a hand in controlling it. save thought on going to a convention I could tell what

it was like by listening to the music. In a Republican convention you hear "Hall Columbia," "Marching convention you hear "Hall Columbia," "Marching Through Georgia," and other noble tunes, but the moment you strike a Democratic convention you hear "We Won't go Home till Morning." It's the music in the soul of the people that causes this difference. One million sons of veterans will help the old men at the coming election. We have had the coursel of the old men at Chicago, that is Nave had the counsel of the old men at Chicago—that is, Brother Miller did, and now let the young men go to work and we will be sure to win. All we have to do is vote for Harrison and Morton.

A LETTER FROM CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. Before introducing Colonel Ingersoll, the secreary of the club, W. N. K. Olcott, read this dispatch from Chauncey M. Depew, the mention of

whose name created great enthusiasm: Peekskill, N. Y., June 29, 1888. To Edward T. Bartlett, President, Metropolitan Opera

I deeply regret that I cannot be with you to-night but circumstances beyond my control prevent. rour great audience and splendid company of statesmen and erators the campaign in New-York will be supertly opened. Our platform presents a body of principles which in legis-lation promise prosperity and in citizenship the American ideal. The Democratic ratification speeches last night vere long apologies for their platform and candidates They assumed the defensive and indicated retreat. Charge them into a run with the battle cry of Harrison and I them into a row wind the coacte of the coact

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S BRILLIANT REVIEW. Colonel Ingersoll's speech of an hour and a half vas a brilliant review of the Republican platform. It abounded in telling phrases and happy hits that were answered by round upon round of applause from the immense audience. He pointed out how the Republican party had, from its foundation, been allied with the freedom of man, and how it maintained its traditions in that respect in the course it had marked out for itself for the future. On the question of protection, he aid most stress, and with the aid of several homely and easily understood illustrations, showed how the prosperity of the country was bound up with protection to its industries. Said he:

I want our Nation substantially independent, so that if every port were blockaded we would be covered with prosperity as with a mantle. (Cheers.) The Nation that only produces raw material becomes eternally poorer and poorer, while the country that burs your raw material nakes it into fabrics and sells it back to you, will ground

intelligent and rich. telligent and rich. (Cheers.)
Take the case of a locomotive—a wenderful thing, that horse of progress, with its flesh of iron and steel, and breath of flame. Did you ever think of the deft and cunning hands, or the wonderfully accurate brains that make a thing like that? How much do you suppose the raw material lying in the earth was worth? Let us for the sake of argument say five dollars. Supposing the value of the locomotive to be \$12,000, what has labor added to the value of the raw material? \$11,995. Whoever sells raw material gives away the it. You raise cotton and sell it, and just as great profit. ong as the South does it the South will be South will be ignorant, and the South will be solidly Democratic. (Laughter and loud cheering.) SHUTTING UP A DEMOCRAT.

A lone Democrat in the gallery repeatedly anloyed Colonel Ingersoll by interruptions. The prator treated him with much coolness, and in fact, saved him from summary ejection. Colonel Ingersoll was expressing his conviction that in no country in the world was the working man well enough paid, not even in America. "Under protection?" cried the man in the gallery. This was Colonel Ingersoll's retort: "Yes, sir! even under protection, and take away that protection and he is instantly on a level with the European serf; and let me ask that good, honest gentleman one question. If the laborer is better off in other countries, why does not the American laborer (Loud cheering, which emigrate to Europe?" lasted for several minutes.)

Colonel Ingersoll went on to present the case against internal revenue. He didn't think drunkenness would be increased or immorality promoted by making domestic whiskey free. Said

I don't believe that if the Mississippi itself were purwhiskey and the banks loaf sugar, and all the flats covered with mint, and that all the bushes grew tenspoons and umblers, there would be more drunkenness than there i (Loud and long cheering and laughter.) I am perfectly willing that gentlemen who smoke Havana eigand drink champagne or Chatcau Yquem should pay my taxes, and I want the man who does not do that, but who is willing to take the domestic article, to go scott free.

BRAVE WORDS FOR OLD SOLDIERS. Colonel Ingersoll spoke vigorously in behalf of preventing veterans who suffered in the war from dying in poverty and distress. Said he:

I can hardly conceive of a spirit contemptible enough really to desire to keep a maimed soldier from the bounty of this Nation. It would be a disgrace and dishonor if we allowed them to die in non-house of the contemption we allowed them to die in poor-houses; to drop by the way and see their ragged children mourning over the poor corpses, glorious with scars, maimed into immor-tality. (Cheers.) I may do a great many bad taings tailty. (Cheers,) I may us a great that so long as I live I will not vote for any President that vetoed a pension bill, unless upon its face it was clear that the man applying for it was not a soldier or not wounded.

I am for this platform. I am for the election of Harrison and Morton. (Cheers.) Although I did nothing toward having the ticket nominated, I will do as much toward having the ticket nominated, I will do as much toward electing it, within my power, as any man who did vote for it. (Cheers.) And I say that we have got a good ticket, a noble, gallant, splendid soldier, in favor of liberty and progress for President, (cheers), and for Vice-President, a man that you all know better than I do, a cood, square man. (Cheers.)

Those men are standing on one pest platform that was ever adopted by the Republican party. (Cheers.) Those men stand for education, liberty, the free ballot, American industry, for the American policy that has made us the richest and greatest Nation on the globe. (Cheers.) I want to tell you one thing and then I am done. (Cries of "Go on!" "We'll stay all night!") They will be elected ext November. (Tremendous cheering, which lasted for a long time.)

WARNER MILLER WELCOMED.

While Colonel Ingersoll was speaking, ex-Sen-ator Warner Miller entered. He received a most flattering welcome. This was repeated when he arose in response to repeated demands and delivered a brief but forcible address, of which this a portion:

Mr. President: zo takes a braver man than I am to undertake to detain this audience by makin, a speech following the most magnificent orator of America. (Ap-Returning from the Chicago Convention Tuesplause.) Returning from the Chicago Convention Tues-day, I was resting at my home, in the beautiful Valley of the Mohawk. In fact, I had gone into the hospitud for repairs. To-day I received telegrams from the Re-publican Club of the City of New-York, informing me of the meeting and asking me to be present. I replied that I was about to start for Gettysburg and take part in the services there next week Another telegram came informing me that one of my old colleagues at Chicago, a man whom the seventy-two dele-gates from New-York went to Chicago to nominate (applause and cheering), and whom you all wanted us to nominate, became entirely hors de combat through opening a hospitul here in this city. Mr. Depew, when he came from Chicago, told us that he was a Presidential corpse, but very much alive. I regret that he is not enough alive to give us such a grand speech as he gave to the citizens of Buffalo. The vast audience that have assembled here have assembled to ratify the action of the Convention and to show that you are satisfied.

PRAISE FOR THE PLATFORM AND TICKET. That convention gave to the people and to the party the grandest platform that has ever been given to the American people. It is an American platform from top to bottom. (Applause.) It is a platform upon which every loyal American citizen can a-ford to stand. It is a platform which no honest American citizen can afford to oppose, and the ticket nominated at Chicago is as good as the platform. (Cheers.) In my opinion it is a ticket which the American people will support by ballot in November next. We congratulate ourselves that the Democratic party has at last the courage and honesty to go before the country declaring its true ideas on the great question before the American people. I know that last night in this city their orators had the audacity to tell the people of this country that their platform did not mean free trade. Four years ago they told the people of this city that if the Democrats went into power the Democratic party would make no attempts to strike down the tariff. And so deceiving the workingmen of this city, it did go into power by a bare majority. How have they kept their promises? The message of the President means free

Mr. Miller closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the Republicans of the city of New-York, ssying:

I know the fearful odds of ignorance and cor ruption that you are fighting. But be of good cheer. The Republicans of the State are not unmindful of you or of the gallant contest you are waging in this hot-bed of free-trade. Remember that this year the Republican party is united as it never has been since the days of Lincoln. (Great applause.) If the indications are not misleading, from every quarter comes the good news that actions and discords are buried and forgotten. When

Horeford's Acid Phosphate
FOR SUNSTROKE,
the prostration and narvous derangement,

the Republican party of New-York is united it is invit eible. (Loud cheering.) From beyond Spayten Duyvil we will come down to your relief with a majority never before recorded, one which will swamp all Democratic opposition. (Cheers.) Let us go forward, therefore, as one can and let our battle cry be American wages for American working American markets for American products pro-tection to American homes. (Long continued applause and three cheers for Harrison and Morton.)

The band played the "Red. White and Blue," the great audience joining in the chorus as it slowly dispersed.

MANY VISITORS TO GENERAL HARRISON. TO BE OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF HIS NOMINATION ON JULY FOURTH.

Indianapolis, June 29.-The pilgrimage of politicians to the Hoosier capital continues. Important looking men arrive on every train, and hotel registers with extended lists of names that have become more or less familiar in politics bear testimony of the greaattracting power of a newly-named Presidential candidate. Among the two or three hundred who called at the Harrison residence to-day, however, there were only a few whose visits were regarded as significant. One of these was Elliott F. Shepard, the Editor of The New-York Mail and Express." He protests that his mission is not political, but social, although he has ventured to offer General Harrison some suggestions regarding the campaign, particularly with ref-erence to New-York and the Eastern States. Mr. shepard insists that Harrison owes his nomination to New-York and says that from the beginning it was the intention of the Empire State to throw its solid vote for him. General Lew Wallace, A. S. Conger, member of the National Republican Committee from Ohio, and John C. Dougherty, of Tennessee, were among the prominent callers. Dougherty and Conger were accompanied by Colonel John C. New, and their call was prolonged. Dougherty and Conger desired to make arrangements officially to inform General Harrion of his nomination, and it has been decided that the committee will meet here for that purpose on July 4. The formal notification will be given at the General's residence at noon

In a conversation after his call, Mr. Conger said that Ohio people were more than satisfied with Harrison's

"Of course," he said, "our State is not a doubtful one, but we shall do more than our share in the campaign, if necessary." You do not then regard the nomination of Thurman as calculated to throw Ohio in the list of doubt-

ful States !" "Not at all. The fact is, Thurman has for year represented a minority interest in his own party. He was doubtless nominated at the suggestion of the Administration, and to give the ticket respectability. It was thought that the bandanna, too, might contribute an element of strength. This will prove

mistake, however. The Republicans have already discounted the Democrats by setting the Federal flag over against the bandanna." Mr. Dougherty thinks that in Tennessee there is more than a fighting chance for the Republicans There is," he says, "considerable dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks, growing out of the renomina tion of Governor Taylor. This is increased by the malice springing from the numerous candidacies for the United States senate. These things, we believe,

malice springing from the numerous candidacies for the United States Senate. These things, we believe, may bring about a condition of things favorable to the Republicans. Of one thing I am sure. If Tennessee does not break the solid Southern Democratic ranks this year, she will four years hence."

Lefore leaving the city to-might Mr. Dougherty had a long talk with General Harrison regarding the campaign and obtained his views with reference to the plans that should be agreed upon. The information that was elicited will be communicated to the National Committee on July 11.

"Will General Harrison make any speeches during the campaign?" Mr. Dougherty was asked.

"Of that," he replied, "I cannot speak authoritatively. It is my impression that the National Committee will not call upon him to do so. Of course he will make speeches to any delegations that may call upon him, and he has already shown that he has a happy faculty, just as Garfield had, for making appropriate addresses of that character."

Several prominent Democrats have announced publicly that they will vote for Harrison. The latest to fall into line is Dr. W. B. Fletcher, who was for several years superintendent of the Indiana Insane Hospital and a Democrat of much prominence in the State. In an interview to-day, he said: "I shall vote for General Harrison and do everything in my power to secure him other support. I do this in part because of my personal friendship, having been his neighbor and more or less intimately associated with him for years, but more because I consider him the most capable man to represent the American people the world over on account of the purity and integrity of his character." THE TICKET RATIFIED AT WASHINGTON.

ROUSING MEETING AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE-SENATOR SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Washington, June 29.-A Republican ratification necting was held at the headquarters of the Republican National League to-night. Notwithstanding a drizzling rain, about 500 people gathered on the lawn in front of the club house, while several hundred more assembled within doors. Speeches were eade by Senator Hawley, Representatives Johnstone, of Indiana; Buchanan, of New-Jersey; Houk, of Tenpessee, and Butterworth, of Ohio; W. W. Curry, of Indiana, and others. The speakers all commended the ticket as a clean one and thoroughly representative of Republicanism; deciared that the campaign this year would be one of principles and not of men, and asserted their belief that the Republican party would triumph because of its position regarding the tariff. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the publican ticket, commending the platform adopted at Chicago and appealing to the wage-earners of the United States to sustain its principles.

The following letter from Senator Sherman was read and loudly applauded:

General E. F. Beale, President Republican National League:

Dear Sir: I regret that an engagement will not allow me to be with you to-night, though I join most heartily in the support of the nominees of the Chicago

I have known General Harrison intimately for many years as a gentleman of high character, an able lawyer, a gallant soldler and in every respect worthy citizen. I have also known Mr. Morton as a member of Congress, a business man of rare sagacity, ability and integrity, and a t-ue Republican. These candidates will worthly represent the grea

cause in which we are engaged. The battle will be for principle, not for men, protection to American labor oil security for equal rights.

I will no doubt at some future time have an oppormity to express more at length my carnest desire
or the success of the Republican party and confidence
its triumph over a party which in its composition
of acts is a reproach to the patriotism of our country.

cry truly yours.

JOHN SHERMAN.

United States Senate, Washington, June 29.

UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO CLEVELAND

Little Falls, N. Y., June 29 (Special).-The political ensation of the hour is the public declaration of George W. Smith, of Herkimer, who for the last twenty years has been the recognized leader of the Democracy in Herkimer County, that he will support Harrison and Morton. He made the following statement to your correspondent in regard to his position: "I am unalterably opposed to Cleveland. I do not care to give my views on the tariff question, except to say that they have not changed. If I take any active part in the present campaign, my reasons for supporting Harrison and Morton as against Cleveland and Thurman will be made to appear."

Mr. Smith has been twice a Democratic candidate for Congress, and represented the Herkimer District in the Assembly in 1883, where he made a brilliant record in debate. He is recognized as the member of the bar of Heckimer County. He has had a large following in the Democratic party, especially among the farmers, and the Republicans are highly clated at his secession from the range of the Democracy

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF HARRISON'S REGIMENT Indianapolis, June 29 (Special).-Among the letters that General Harrison received this morning was one informing him that John Leardarmire, a locomotive engineer, who was a member of the 70th Indiana Regiment, at the head of which Harrison entered the late war, died last evening, and that during the closing hour of his life the engineer had talked much about his old commander. Only a few months before his death he expressed the hope that he might live long enough to see the General President of the United States and to congratulate him. The funeral of the old soldler was held this afternoon, and in the gathering of friends at the humble little home where the services were conducted was General Harrison.

DENIED BY EX-SENATOR McDONALD. Indianapolis, June 29 (Special).—The Democrats are making a persistent effort to weaken General Harrison among workingmen, particularly among railroad men by making the most out of his connection with the railroad strike in 1877. Ex-Senator McDonald, the Democratic leader, was a member of the same committee that Harrison was on. In an interview this evening he said:

"I was associated with General Harrison in the conferences with the strikers and throughout he advised a peacoful settlement of the trouble. I have no recollection of his using any blood-thirsty language or "nsorting any representative of the strikers during our conferences."

OLD-TIME ENTHUSIASM IN MASSACHUSETTS. Among the evidences of the enthusiasm with which he Harrison and Morton ticket has been received in Massachusetts, the fellowing telegram to Levi P. Morton, from William E. Lovering, of Taunton, is con spicuous:

Please accept hearty congratulations. Massachusetts

GENERAL HARRISON IN BATTLE. HIS COOLNESS UNDER FIRE AT RESACA. RECOLLECTIONS OF THOSE WITO SERVED UNDER

HIM-A STRICT BUT KIND COMMANDER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Indianapolis, June 29 .- One does not find any out ward indication in General Harrison's house that he is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion. No picture aderus the walls of his parlor or his library depicting war scene. There are no crossed swords over the mantlepiece. No musket stands in a corner. For all that the callers would know, Benjamin Harrison like Grover Cleveland, might have sent a substitute to the war. It was with some difficulty to-day that Mrs. Harrison found for a correspondent of The Tribune the battle sword of her husband. After some unting about, she discovered it standing behind large chair in a dark corner of the library. The old sword has many indications that it has been through campaign. It is a straight officer's sword, with steel blade and a handle of brass and pearl. Its guard is of brass and its handle is surmounted with a brass representation of the head and cap of a soldier, the soldier wearing the cap of 1860. The scabbard was of silver and had pearls set in it at certain intervals, but the rough usage of campaign and battle have rubbed them out of their setting, and now there are only holes in the scabbard where the pearls once The brass of the sword is discolored and dim with age, and all in all it presents a shabby appearance compared with the beautiful weapon the citizens of Indianapolis presented to Colonel Harrison, of the 70th Indiana, as he rode away to the war in 1862.

At the battle of Resaca there were two private soldiers of Colonel Harrison's regiment, Moses McLain and Daniel H. Ramsdell, who both were shot in the right arm and both afterward had to have that arm amputated. On returning from the war, Colonel Harrison led a movement to elect Ramsdell clerk of the county of Marion, in which this city is situated Harrison nominated Ramsdell for the office in the Republican County Convention and succeeded in having him nominated and then elected. Ramsdell held the office, which is a lucrative one, for eight years, Harrison then went before the Republican County Convention and advocated the nomination of the other crippled veteran, Moses McLain, for the place and he also was nominated and elected. Both McLain and Ramsdell naturally think the world of their old commander. McLain said to

"I never saw a braver man than General Harrison The battle of Resaca was fought on a bright spring day, May 15, 1864. Our brigade which was com manded by Colonel finerison, owing to the wounding of Brigadier-General Ward, had to charge across an open field and up a steep ridge at the enemy. Harri son led the way waving his sword and his revolver The rebels poured a most destructive fire into us as we crossed the open field and killed many of our men. At the foot of the ridge there were little trees We struggled through these and then dashed at the entrenchments of the rebels on the ridge above. In front of their works they had four cannon which blazed away at us as we climbed the ridge. had time to load again before we could reach them, but we were so close to them that one of our men was knocked down with a cannon rammer by a rebel.

"'Drop down,' said Harrison, as he saw the rebels were about to fire the cannon again, but he, himself was the last man to drop. The rebels fired over us and we dashed over their works and captured the cannon. They were the only cannon taken in the campaign. Harrison captured one of the cannoncers himself, dragging him from beneath the cannon. was shot by a rebel infantryman just before the CARROTE."

Daniel M. Ramsdell, the other one-armed veterar

referred to said to day: "As an officer, General Harrison was notee as a disciplinarian. Many of his men, who had been unused to restraint thought him at first tyrapnical and exacting, but when the regiment got into active service they all saw the immensbenefit resulting from his strict discipline, and what ever they thought of it at first, forgave him for afte ward. Remarkably cool under fire, no one ever saw him manifest the slightest indication of fear. He shrank from no duty, however dangerous it might be, nor did he ever shirk the slightest responsibility. Conscientious and faithful to the last de gree, he threw his whole heart and soul into the No officer was more beloved by his men than was General Harrison. The privates of his regiment would have died for him to a man. His call to them was always 'Come on, boys,' and never 'Go on, boys.' His motto was (I know, at least, his conduct showed it): 'I will never ask my men to do anything that I would not do myself,' and of course the boys had a deep respect and affection for such an officer—We went into the fight at Ressac with too men and lost 257 killed and wounded. General Harrison was in the thickest of the fight, and never flinched once. I remember a charge on a battery in one of the battles where we had to cross a ravine and charge up a hill on the rebeis. A whole corps was supporting that battery. We ran up the hill, fell down on our breasts, loaded and sprang up again, and so on until we got within a few paces of the enemy. I remember seeing General Harrison standing up there right in front of the webels. call to them was always 'Come on, boys,' and never we ran up the lift, left down until we got within a and sprang up again, and so on until we got within a few paces of the enemy. I remember seeing General Harrison standing up there right in front of the rebels, Harrison standing up there right in front of the rebels, waving his sword in one hand and brandishing a revolver in the other. I tell you there was no discount on him as a soidler. He was as good as the best, as every plans individual members of the National Committee that the war will tell you. We were him as a soldier. He was as good as the best, as every man that saw him in the war will tell you. We were on garrison duty for some time after we went out, and I know it was a great dissatisfaction to General Harrison to be kept at that kind of warfare. He chafed under it and wanted to get to the front, and when he got there he rendered valued service. He was peculiarly kind to his men. I have seen him give up his horse on a long march to a weary soldier, and shoulder the private's gun and march along with the regiment. I remember once he did me that kindness. I have always loved him and admired him, and I might say I have always insisted that he would one day be President of these United States."

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC APPROVAL. REPUBLICANS GATHER IN CROWDS TO BATIFY THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS

Lincoln, Neb., June 29.—The largest political demonstration ever held in Nebraska occurred here to-day, the occasion being the ratification of the Chicago nominations by the Republican State League. Thousands of people have been flocking to the city all day, and at the open-air mass-meeting to-night fully 25,000 people were present. Speeches were made by Chancellor Lenton, of Indianapoits; John M. Thurston and a number of local speakers.

Marlborough, N. Y., June 29. The Young Men's Republican Club ratified the nomination of Harrison and Morton at an enthusiastic meeting to-night. En-couraging reports have been received from nearly every hamlet in Ulster County.

New-Britain, Conn., June 29.—A rousing Republican ratification meeting was held here last night. Speeches were made by L. S. Burr, of this city, and W. E. Simonds, of Hartford.

Lockport, N. Y., June 29.—The Republican City Club and the Young Mon's Protective Club held a ratification meeting last night. The members of the clubs, numbering 500, were small flags on their coats and hats. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman R. Crowley, S. E. Ellsworth, John E. Pound and others.

Coxsackie, N. Y., June 29.-W. S. Little, of Walden, Orange County, made a telling speech at a ratification meeting held by the Republicans hero last night.

might.

Matawan, N. J., June 29 (Special).—Henry Arrowsmith, the well-known New-York manufacturer, who lives here, to-day holsted on his lawn an immense Harrison and Morton flag. The ceremonies were appropriate and interesting. Three little girls, Lilite and May Arrowsmith and Maytie Simpson, recited appropriate verses as the banner was fung to the breeze. A band added its notes to the hurrahs of the crowd present. Enthusiastic speeches were made. After luncheon had been served to all on the lawn, the crowd dispersed with hearty cheers for the ticket.

Jacksonville, Fla. June 29 (Special).-The Chicago Morinees find great favor throughout the State, and Republican clubs are being formed in the different counties for the first time in many years. The Republicans are stronger and more harmonious than ever this year and will give the Democracy a bitter fight. All admit that, if the count is free and honest, Florida is in the Republican column.

Norwalk, Ohio, June 20.—The Young Men's Repub-can Club held a mass-meeting in the Public Square in Tuesday night, at which speeches were made by orgressman Wichham, L. C. Saylin and F. W. Vaudu-m.—The club will hold its next regular meeting in a new club-house, just completed. It contains read-ing and amusement rooms and a large assembly room. Buffalo, June 29 (Special) .- A Harrison Club was

formed to-night, the members of which are men who voted for William Henry Harrison. All are over seventy years old. Lewis F. Allen, President Cleveland's uncle, was made permanent president. FORMING REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Wilmington, Del., June 29.—The delegates elected form a State League of Republican clubs convened here to-day in the hall of the Young Men's Republican Club and organized a State League composed of twenty-two clubs. The Rev. Jonathan S. Willis, of

Milford, was chosen temporary chairman. H. H. Ward and McKendree Downham were elected temporary secretaries. The proceedings of the convention were characterized by great enthusiasm. A full ing Republicans, who halted to gaze upon it from the board of officers was elected. Dr. George W. Marshall street below, as The Tribune's Ratification Colors. of Milford, was chosen president; Colonel S. A. Mac-Allister, Francis M. Walker, the Rev. J. S. Willis and being simple, is yet a most fitting symbol of the Re-Dr. C. R. Taylor were chosen vice-presidents to rep-resent each district of the State. J. J. Plunket, of the country's industries and honor, comprising as Milford, was elected secretary, and W. H. Pierson, it does the three National colors, red, whice and blue. treasurer. An executive committee of three from There is nothing of the cheap and gaudy each district was also elected. The convention ad- character about it. The flag is thirty feet long by

lican Club has been organized here with nearly one head club has been the officers are as follows: President, Edmund Wilson; vice-president, the Rev. L. W. Sleeper; sceretary, Walter Broadmeadow; treasurer, Enoch Cowart; executive committee, John A. Worthley, Jr., Milwell Corwell, Henry 8. White, George Sneden and Harry Edwards. The club

NO FREE TRADE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST ORGANIZING PROTECTIVE CLUBS IN THE FAR WEST

Chicago, June 20 (Special).-Edwin A. Hartshorn. of Troy, the national organizer of the Home Marke frele, arrived in Chicago yesterday from the Pacific Slope. Mr. Hartshorn was one of the organizers of the Thousand Defenders, and in January started out to fill up the membership of that anti-Cobden Club. He organized a camp in Chicago, out of which the Home Market Club of Illinois grew. He says that on the Pacific slope he secured the names of over one hundred prominent individuals and firms as members of the Thousand Defenders, of whom over sixty are in San Francisco, and in addition local tariff leagues have been formed by him in San Francisc and Portland. He came in contact during his stay with a large number of business men, and the sentiment among them is almost universal against the President's message and the Mills bill, the Californians believing that the Mills bill will kill every manufacturing industry on the Pacific Coast. The wheat. San Francisco would feel free trade worse than any city on the Pacific slope, as it is now large manufacturing and industrial centre, and last ear had manufactures amounting to over \$100,000,000. Mr. Hartshorn says that if the current of thought, as it is now set, continues, there will be few per sons on the Pacific slope who will vote for Cleveland and his free-trade ideas. The roll of membership of the Defenders is now nearly full, and Mr. Hartsh proposes to organize Home Market Circles, which will contain one hundred thousand workingmen. Several circles are in presperous condition and are increasing their membership. The circles are somewhat similar to the Chautanqua organizations, and are for the distribution of information on the science of government.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR HARRISON. DISPATCH FROM AN OLD SOLDIER WHOSE KNAP-SACK HE CARRIED.

Indianapolis, June 28 (Special).—General Harrison has eccived a letter from a friend in Illinois, stating that he Democrats were circulating reports among laboring men, which they intended to be damaging, in regard to his course during the railroad strikes of 1877. "I do not know whether I shall reply to his letter or not," said he. "for it isn't always best to write many letters. I have dictated one, and when it is put in type-writer form. I shall determine whether or not to send it. My stay out at the armory here in 1877 with a company recruited largely from the merchants of the place had many ludierous features. I remember that the wife of a prominent man, hearing of the hardships we were undergoing, came out one night in a carriage with a feather bed, a pillow and his slippers. He was horrified when he saw her and exlaimed: 'Go home, Sarah, please go home at once, or I shall never hear the last of this.' We were only out there one night, and were then relieved by three companies of United States cavalry from the West and wo regiments of infaniry from the South."

General Harrison received a visit yesterday from Elifott F. Shepard, of New-York, proprietor of "The Mail and Express of New York. Mr. Shepard has been at Chicago since the adjournment of the Republian National Convention. He had made no engager to meet General Harrison, but the latter desired to have a chat with him and invited him to stay to dinner, an invitation which was accepted by Mr. Shepard. General Harrison's son, Russell, acts as his secretary. A Republican, of Albany, N. Y., wrote to

eneral Harrison, in his letter:
"Thank God, England will not slap you in the face with a Canada codfish and make you believe it an Engsh army blanket, a la Grover Cleveland."

A dispatch received from Newark, N. J., says: "The Republican League of New-Jersey unfurled its banner, ts Harrison banner, last night."

J. F. Snow, a private of Company D, of the 70th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers (Ceneral Harrison's degiment), sent the following dispatch from Hawker City, Kansas: "Congratulations from an old soldier of your regiment, whose knapsack you carried when he

of your regiment, whose knapsack you carried when he was exhausted from sickness and fatigue in the Atlanta campaign."

General Harrison also received the first campaign poster which has reached him. It has in its centre the words: "For President, Benjamin Harrison; for Vice-President, Levi P. Morton." Surrounding these words is a border of crowing roosters. To-day also General Harrison received a photograph from a printer, which the latter said was an exact reproduction of one used in the Harrison and Tyler campaign of 1840. If contains, in its centre a representation of William Henry Harrison's famous log house, with a barrel of hard cider standing by the front porch.

A TALK WITH SENATOR QUAY. Pittsburg, June 29 (Special).-United States Senator Quay sat in the library of his Beaver home this aftermay have are unknown to me. I was not at their

"Will your duties as a member of the committee nterfere with your duties as a member of the Senate ?" "I think not. The National Committee work will not require a great deal of time. The chairman, whover he may be, of course will have charge of the campaign."

" To what do you attribute the geteat of Mr. sherman

"Largely to the action of the Iowa people. They had agreed to go to Sherman after their candidate was withdrawn. They failed to do so. New-York was to go to Sherman also, after the second ballot on Monday, but when lows gave her support to Harri-on, of course New-York could not have been expected o desert him."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. Duquoin, Ill., June 29.-The Republican Congres

sional Convention of the XXth District has nominated George W. Smith to succeed J. R. Thomas.

Little Rock, Ark., June 29.—"The Gazette's" Helena, Ark., dispatch says: "Ist District Democratic Congressional Convention met in Helena and nominated ex-Judge W. H. Cale, of Craighead, on the first ballot."

Kansas City, June 29 .- The Democrats of the IId Congressional District of Kansas yesterday nominated John F. Burris. Red Wing, Minn., June 29.-The HIId Minneso

District Republican Convention yesterday nominated State Senator D. S. Hall, of Renville County, for Con-gressman. Judge McDonald (Dem.) is the present LABOR NOMINATIONS IN TOWA Marshalltown, Iowa, June 29 .- The State Conven

ion of the Union Labor party met in this city yesterday. There were about seventy-five delegates present, representing about one-fourth of the counties of State. A platform of the usual kind was adopted and State officers were nominated, except railroad commissioners, for which position the nominees of the Republican party were indorsed. Congressmen Weaver and Anderson were indersed as candidates for re-election. Presidential electors were chosen.

SMALLER, BUT EQUALLY ENTHUSIASTIC. The Republican campaign club attached to the

XIIIth Assembly District may well be congratulated on its daring in venturing to invite comparison with the stupendous gathering at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, by calling a meeting professedly for The ratification of the candidatures of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton." Be this as it may, the call to arms provoked a unanimous and enthusiastic response, and the small hall attached to the Grand Opera House, in Twenty-third-st., was packed with an excited audience which followed with an almost breathless eagerness, the powerful thoroughly logical addresses delivered by ex-Judge Angel and ex-Assemblyman House, greeting with oproarious cheers every mention of the party candiates and of James G. Blaine. That the resolution approving the choice of the Chicago Convention was carried by acclamation goes wthout saying, and at the close of the speeches nearly the whole assemblage signed a paper declaring their determination to use every exertion to secure the triumph of the Republican platform at the present election.

Among those on the platform, in addition to the speakers were Alderman Cowie, ex-Alderman Wade, Lincoln McLeod, George Wynants, W. H. Reed, Joseph Corbett and C. A. Winck.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" RATIFICATION COLORS. A Harrison and Morton banner was floated to the breeze yesterday from the flag-staff of The Tribune Building, and was immediately named by admir-The material is of the finest silk, and the design, while journed to meet at the call of the chairman, at Dover sixteen feet wide, with a red border and blue ground, Bed Bank, N. J., June 20.—A Young Men's Repub out prominently in white letters that can be easily

read half a mile away. The flag was made especially for The Tribune by Bertine, of Fulton at CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE PLANS.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS SELECTED-THE EX-ECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman William H. Barnum, of the Democratic National Committee, with Colonel John G. Prather, of St. Louis; F. W. Dawson, of Charleston, and Colonel "Dick" Bright, of Indiana, has made arrangements by which the National Headquarters of that body for the campaign will be at No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-st. The house was leased through Ludlow & Co. It is a large four-story, high-stoop, brownstone with ample accommodations, in the rear of the Sturto vant House and adjacent to the Gilsey House. The fact that the committee has decided to go away from the Hoffman House neighborhood is adversely com-mented upon by local Democratic leaders, who have ome to regard that hotel as the Mecca of Democracy. Colonel Bright, who was so influential, with ex-Se tor Joseph E. McDonald, in defeating Governor Gray for Vice-President, and was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic National Convention, has become a right bower of the National Committee and will be one of its principal agents. It is said to be through his exertions that the committee was led into re-electing ex-Senator Barnum as chairman, although he is an iron manufacturer and a protectionist, while the cam-paign must necessarily be fought for free trade. The Colonel explains his position by saying that the party wants Barnum's working power. This recalls Indiana history and the famous seven-mule dispatches, by which it may be understood at once that the Democrats intend to enter upon the most despe ruggie of their political existence under a polucian who will healtate at nothing to gain his end.

-Chairman Barnum yesterday announced his executive committee of twenty-five as follows: W. H Barnum, chairman, Connecticut; S. Sherin, secretary, Indiana; E. B. Dickinson, assistant secretary, New-York; M. F. Tarpey, California; Samuel Pasco, Florida; John H. Estill, Georgia; Erskine M. Phelps, Illinois; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; Charles P. Blair, Kansas; Henry D. McHenry, Kentucky; Arthur Sewall, Maine; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; O. M. Barnes, Michigan; Michael Doran, Minnesota; John G. Prather, Missouri; A. W. Sulloway, New-Hampshire; Miles Ross, New Jersey; Hermann Oelrichs, New-York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; W. L. Scott, Pennsylvania; J. R. Barnaby, Rhode Island; F. W. Dawson, South Carolina; R. F. Looney, Tennessee; Hiram Atkins, Vermont; John S. Barbour, Virginia; William M. Clements, West Virginia, and John I Mitchell, Wisconsin.

The election of an assistant secretary has been made for the purpose of releasing Secretary Sherin from detail work at headquarters so that he may give all his attention to the State of Indiana. He was the leader of Governor Gray's forces at St. Louis, but has been captured by Colonel Bright through the latter's magnanimous treatment of the Gray men at St. Louis, after he had made certain that Gray was defeated. A campaign committee of seven will be appointed from this executive committee, which will hold a meeting here as soon as the new headquarters can be cleaned and opened. The appointment of the campaign committee will be made by Chairman Barnum in a few

The Hoffman House will rurnish accommodations for the Democratic State Committee again this year. but the date when it will open headquarters has not vet been determined. Edward Murphy, ir., of Troy, chairman of the committee, was expected here yesterday to complete arrangements for opening the committee rooms but did not appear. The Hoffman House people are alarmed lest the campaign should be opened early, and express the hope that the headquarters will not be opened until August 1. It is undestood that Mr. Murphy does not intend to begin active work until after that date.

There is a solid, middle-aged German in charge of No. 18 West Twenty-fifth-st. (the old Carlton Club). which has been engaged by A. R. Whitney, treasurer of the New-York County Committee, as a headquarters of the New-York County Committee, as a headquarters for the Republican National, State, County and City Committees, but he had no information yesterday as to when either committee would take charge of any of the apartments there. The new Republican National Committee, when it met at Chicago, appointed a sub-committee, when it met at Chicago, appointed a sub-committee, when it met at Chicago, appointed the Fifth Avenue Hotel on July 9, two days before the meeting of the National Committee. He and other members of it have expressed themselves as opposed to the occupation of any building in common with any other committees, and it is possible that the scheme for making the Carlton Club a general headquarters will fall through for this reason.

TO BEGIN AGAIN IN SEPTEMBER.

The Republicans of the XXth Assembly District met last night in Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-fourth-st. Michael Goode, presiding. A motion indorsing the Chicago platform, and expressing confidence in Harrison and Morton, was unanimously car ied amid cheers. Speeches were delivered by Adolph M. Rosenthal, Leopold Leo and Bernard Blau. At the close the chairman explained that it was the last meeting until September, when the campaign would be resumed with bi-monthly meetings.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING The German Republican Central Committee met last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms to begin work for the campaign. Ferdinand Dreyer presided and J. E. Muhling was secretary. On motion of Rudolph Rubens it was decided to organize a campaign club Ten delegates are to be elected from each Assemby District. These delegates will constitute the nucleus of a large and effective organization. Mr. Rubens made a short but telling speech, saying that much depended on the Germans to make the distinction clear between the Republican and Democratic platforms. The Republicans want protection and the German workingmen are beginning to see it. He called for three cheers for the ticket and they were given with a will. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, when the date of the ratification meet-ing will be fixed on. Judge Henry C. Botty said that he had heard most encouraging reports from the German voters.

THE VERDICT IN THE FAGAN INQUEST. Coroner Nugent yesterday held an inquest in the case of Thomas Fagan, age thirty-five, who died at St. Vin:ent's Hospital on May 25 from injuries received by a pitchfork in the hands of Henry Cairnes. The two men were quarrelling in a stable at No. 140 Sullivan-st, and seized a pitchfork and plunged it into Fagan's right leg. The testimony showed that Calrnes was not justified in using the pitchfork, and the jury brought in a verdict that Fagan came to his death at the hands of Calrnes. The latter was sent to the Tombs to await the action of

the Grand Jury.

A NEW RATE OF WAGES FOR PUDDLERS. Philadelphia, June 29.—The annual conference between representatives of the Iron Manufacturers' Association to consider a schedule of wages for the ensuing year was held at the office of James Rowland & Co. to-day. The scale of wages offered by the men is the same as the present scale with the exception that the puddlers demand that "the output at each bolling furnace shall be average weight paid for if made." The demand was unexpected to the employers and they asked for time to consider it. The differences were adjusted, as the manufacturers agreed to the scale. The rate of wages paid puddlers will still be \$4 per too, on the minimum basis of a 2-cent card rate, and price for mill work will be pro rata.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, June 29.—Colonel Jedediah H. Baxter, chief medical purveyor, has been ordered to New-York on temporary duty; Second Lieutenant George H. Cameron, 7th Cavairy, has been granted sixteen days extensed of leave of absence; First Lieutenant Robert W. Dowdy, 7th Infantry, five months' extension of leave of absence; Second Lieutenant Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Carps, has been addred to duty with the Bartalian of Second Lieutenant Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Corps, has been ordered to duty with the Battalion of Engineers, Williet's Point; First Lieutenant James A. Hutton, 8th Infantry, to duty as a member of the general court-martial at David's Island, New-York harbor, relieving First Lieutenant John K. Warling, 2d Infantry. Assistant Surgeon Paul Clendenin has been granted one month's extension of leave of absence; Colonel George H. Mendell, Engineer Corps, has been ordered to temporary duty at Ballast Point, California; First Lieutenant Francis L. Pattern, 21st Infantry, granted one month's extension J. Patten, 21st Infantry, granted one month's extension of leave of absence; Captain William Bixby, Engineer Corps, ordered to temporary duty at Forts Caswell and Macon, North Carolina. Thirty colored cavairy recruits have been assigned to the 9th Cavairy, and forty assigned en assigned to the 9th Cavalry, and forty

BRIGHT'S DISEASE--GRAVEL

There is nothing which I now enjoy that I do not owe the happy chance of having used Dr. David Kennedy's avorite Remedy at a time I was suffering all that a man being could endure. My troubles began in my kineys over nine years ago and from which

I Never Expected to Recover-

Later my physician said I had Bright's Disease, which was alarming information. To add to my smiction after I had been ill ahout two years, I had a bad attack of Gravel. I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., advertised. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of either complaintand though I am over sixty years of age I AM NOW VIGOROUS AND STRONG

as I was in my prime. What physicians and all of the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it stayed the disease and made me a strong, vigorous woman. MRS. EMELINE P. MIZNER, Burg Hill, Ohio

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh